

malignant ovarian tumors including the Stein-Leventhal syndrome, the various dysontogenic tumors, such as Krukenberg, Brenner, dysgerminomas, feminizing and masculinizing tumors and the adrenal types as well as the various teratomatous, is of real help in understanding the vagaries encountered with these tumors. A sensible discussion of classifying ovarian tumors is well worth reading.

A. E. L. Nesbit has revised the chapter on fertilization and placentation with special attention to chorionic aberrations encompassing abortion, mole formation and choriocarcinoma. John K. Frost has considerably enlarged the chapter on the cytopathology of the vagina and uterus. His detailed descriptions of the various cell changes encountered are most valuable and make for a ready understanding of this complicated subject.

All in all, your reviewer feels certain that his old friend Emil Novak would have been happy with the changes presented in the Fifth Edition of his classical contribution to the knowledge of the pathology of obstetrical and gynecologic conditions.

W. B. Saunders Company, Publishers, presents Novak's Pathology in the best tradition of their company.

LUDWIG A. EMCE, M.D.

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MEDICAL PHYSICS—Volume III—Editor, Otto Glasser, Ph.D., Diplomate in Radiological Physics, American Board of Radiology; Professor of Biophysics, Frank E. Bunts Educational Institute; Head, Department of Biophysics, Cleveland Clinic Foundation; Member, Council on Medical Physics, American Medical Association. The Year Book Publishers, Inc., 200 E. Illinois St., Chicago 11, 1960. 734 pages, \$25.00.

This is a big book (nearly 5 pounds)—nothing to read in bed; but you'll use it for reference while sitting at a table. The typography is excellent, with text in 8-point and references in 6-point. The line cuts were mostly made under the editor's direction and are not so much reduced as to make the labels hard to read.

In his modest preface, Glasser calls this a complement and supplement to Volumes I and II, published in 1944 and 1950, respectively. It is a tribute not only to Glasser's scholarship, energy and courage, but also to the modern physician's growing interest in physical science. For some subjects he has obtained new authors; for others he merely refers the reader to Vol. I or II, or has had the original author bring it up to date.

Among the 180 contributors one finds many familiar names. All are American (one Canadian). The town and institution are given for each, to give some inkling of authority. This might be an invitation to the reader to quarrel with the author or to query him further.

The serial Table of Contents lists the essays, omitting those entered by title only. There are 177 of them. Many essays have more than one author, and, conversely several authors have contributed more than one essay.

A most useful feature is a Classified Table of Contents with 47 broad headings covering lists from four lines to four pages in length. I'd think this a boon to browsers. My own inclination, however, is to leaf through the text and let my eye pick up an intriguing title or line cut.

Three pages of Normal Clinical Values cover blood (cytology and chemistry), urine and renal and hepatic function, C.S. fluid, feces, etc. Curiously the title Pulmonary is skipped, here, in text and even in index. But one finds plenty under the title Respiratory System, well indexed also under heading Lungs. There, under External Respiration one finds normal values of vital capacity, etc. and a broad and deep discussion of energetics, gas exchange and O₂ transport, with all the mathematical models. Methods of gas analysis etc. are also under this title (special sub-head) and so is Hay Fever; Chemistry of Pollens.

Then one comes to Resuscitation, covering both respiratory and cardiac-failure. Mouth to mouth artificial respiration is described and illustrated and so is cardiac massage through open chest. Closed chest massage was developed too recently to get into the essay. "The simpler procedures of stimulating the myocardium by pounding on the chest . . . can be tried . . . as long as not too much time is consumed." Defibrillation by electric shock and by potassium and calcium salts (also procaine) is described and the artificial pacemaker is mentioned.

Radiation has many subheadings, including gamma spectrometry; protection and health physics, including waste disposal, radiation therapy and biologic effects, radiation sickness and even aging. Chemical effects is one of the many subheadings under Roentgen Rays. For X-ray generators one is referred to Vol. II, but Trump has two pages for the Van de Graaf. Subheading Tubes, advances in design are briefly told for rotating anode, beryllium window, betatron and linear accelerator. This is followed by three pages on low inherent filtration and then four pages on rotating anode.

Under Sensory Devices is a remarkable essay on the frequency spectrum of electrocardiogram and electroencephalogram obtained by speeding up a tape recording and putting the multiplied frequencies through a sound spectrograph.

Space Medicine gets a concentrated treatment in five pages not omitting algae to produce food and regenerate O₂. Ultrasonics and its use for producing lesions in the central nervous system are treated extensively, yet the two essays are preceded by one on vibratory energy in human tissue under Tissues: body.

The general discussion under Biology: Application of Control System Theory gets seven pages, while under Vision: Servo analysis of Pupil Reflex to Light is an archive article of sixteen pages (very interesting).

Such overlaps and jumpy organization are inevitable, of course, in a book written by many authors. An intelligent use of the index and classified table of contents will easily overcome this fault.

Every time I open the book to look something up, my eye lights on something I didn't know—example: Counter current heat exchange to keep testicle cool. Bioelectric potentials produced by growing tissues. Effects of magnetic fields on growth. These appear to be real, not quackery. The once notorious Gurwitz rays are not in the index, although they are discussed in Vol. I under Mitrogenic Radiation.

I note half a column under Anesthesia: Xenon, in addition to its mention under Narcotic Action of Air, but its obliteration of the effect of anoxia on biologic effect of radiation is not mentioned.

As in Volumes I and II, there is lots of help in this book for the investigator momentarily out of his field, and lots of intellectual entertainment for the dilettante.

R. R. NEWELL, M.D.

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DRUGS OF CHOICE—1962-1963—Walter Modell, M.D., Editor; Director, Clinical Pharmacology, and Associate Professor of Pharmacology, Cornell University Medical College, New York, N. Y.; Attending Physician, Veterans Administration Hospital, Montrose, N. Y. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, Mo., 1962. 941 pages, \$14.50.

This book is edited by the editor of *Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics* who had excellent training in basic pharmacology under Prof. McKeen Cattell at Cornell University Medical Center and who has devoted his more recent years to clinical pharmacology, internal medicine and medical writing. Each chapter is written by a specialist, skilled not only in clinical practice but also in clinical or laboratory research. For example, Chapter 6 on "Drugs for Nutri-

tional Disorders" by William B. Bean, Professor of Medicine, University of Iowa; Chapter 7 on "Local Antiseptics" by Philip B. Price, Dean and Professor of Surgery at the University of Utah College of Medicine; Chapter 8 on "Antibacterial Agents" by Chester S. Keefer, Professor of Medicine, Boston University; Chapter 11 on "Stimulants to Vital Medullary Centers" by McKeen Cattell, Professor (Emeritus) of Pharmacology, Cornell University Medical College; Chapter 14 on "Sedatives and Tranquilizers in General Medical Practice" by Dale G. Friend, Clinical Pharmacologist at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston; Chapter 15 on "Hypnotics" by Louis Lasagna, Associate Professor of Medicine and Pharmacology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine; Chapter 24 on "Drugs in the Treatment of Hypertension" by Sidney W. Hoobler, Professor of Internal Medicine and Director of the Hypertension Unit, University of Michigan Medical School; Chapter 26 on "Vasodilator Drugs for the Treatment of Peripheral Vascular Disturbances" by John H. Moyer, Professor of Medicine at Hahnemann Medical College; and Chapter 39 on "Dermatologic Drugs" by Marion B. Sulzberger, Professor Emeritus of Dermatology, New York University School of Medicine.

A special feature of this practical treatise on drugs is a series of 46 tables for quick reference on such subjects as "Determination of Children's Doses from Adult Doses on the Basis of Body Surface Area," "Normal Electrolyte Patterns of the Body Fluids," "Conversion of Gravimetric Concentrations of Plasma Electrolytes to Combining Equivalents," "Clinical, Chemical and Biological Data on Vitamins," "Diseases in which Penicillin Is the Antibacterial Agent of Choice," "List of Allergic or Possibly Allergic Reactions to Drugs," "Average Doses of Vasopressor Drugs," "Nonnarcotic Antitussive Agents," "Corticotropin and Corticosteroids Employed in Allergic Disease," "Summary of Therapy of Hypoplastic Anemia or Bone Marrow Failure," "Suggested Constituents of a Kit for Treatment of Poisoning," etc.

This book is as up to date as a book can be, and although the previous edition was published in 1960, it offers much that is new, either in substance or point of view. There are four chapters by new authors: "Antidiabetic Agents," "Drugs in Arterial Hypertension and Shock," "Anticonvulsants," and "Antiemetic Agents."

With each new edition of this book, there is improvement in the selection of material, manner of presentation and interest to the reader.

CLINTON H. THIENES, M.D.

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SYNOPSIS OF OBSTETRICS—Sixth Edition—Charles E. McLennan, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto, Calif. The C. V. Mosby Co., 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3, Mo., 1962. 464 pages, \$6.75.

This well-known, attractively produced and apparently popular précis is written in a succinct, almost telegraphic style, in which the text is partly in tabulated form. Despite extreme condensation, virtually all important subjects in obstetrics are touched to some extent. The emphasis of this book is on diagnosis and management of obstetrical problems, and all of the clinical methods described represent relatively sound and conservative practice. However, as is perhaps inevitable in such a manual of this sort, the author is rather dogmatic in his recommendations.

In this edition there is a certain improvement in the organization of the text with rearrangement of the material into a more logical sequence. The mechanism of labor is now placed before the management of labor, and postpartum hemorrhage is now treated with the postpartum complica-

tions, rather than with antepartum hemorrhage. We are happy to see that in the management of postpartum hemorrhage the recommendation for packing of the uterus has been withdrawn from the text; and that the number of sex chromatin in the human is now correctly stated to be 46.

Despite these changes, however, the question naturally arises as to whether this new edition is truly justified. True, this edition is organized into six fewer chapters, has 12 new illustrations and 61 more pages as compared with the edition of five years previously; however, it offers precious little new information.

One defect is that certain statements which seem incontrovertible, are in fact extremely debatable; for example, that the best treatment of hyperthyroidism in pregnancy is preparation with Lugol's solution followed by subtotal thyroidectomy; and that in malarious areas, malaria is not usually a serious complication of pregnancy. It would seem that in a discussion of the treatment of genital urinary tract infections the dangers to the fetus of certain sulpha drugs should be emphasized, and that, in a section on hemorrhagic disease of the newborn the amount of vitamin K to be given for prophylaxis should be clarified and the dangers of over-dosage emphasized. In the section on Apnea neonatorum there is no real discussion of treatment, which is, however, presented over 200 pages previously in the section on care of the newborn. One would also think that a small bibliography would be useful in referring the reader to a fuller treatment of reference material elsewhere.

Another question which naturally arises is for whom this synopsis is intended. The preface would indicate that it is mainly to be of value to students, and ostensibly this book is probably presented as a foundation on which they are to build clinical experience. One must question the validity of commending this expensive volume as a mere outline of obstetrics, to be used by itself by medical students, however, since it would seem desirable for them to have a fuller treatment of the material with a more discursive presentation and less rigid dogmatism. In addition for slightly more than twice the price of this book one could obtain the classic textbook of obstetrics in the English language. Furthermore, certainly practitioners of obstetrics could not expect to use this as their source of knowledge. Thus although this volume is attractively prepared and beautifully bound, it would seem there is debatable justification for its publication. Finally, in view of the paucity of editorial change, we are sorry to see that the name of Dr. Litzenberg, the synopses' original author, is omitted from this edition.

LAWRENCE D. LONGO, M.D.

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TREATMENT OF INJURIES TO ATHLETES—Don H. O'Donoghue, M.D., Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, University of Oklahoma Medical School, Oklahoma City. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., 1962. 649 pages, \$18.50.

Although the injuries which athletes suffer during rituals of sport are not peculiar to them, a book specializing in their care is useful as the approach differs from the general run of traumatology. As Dr. O'Donoghue points out, treatment of athletic injuries must aim for a completely perfect result so that the athlete can again take his place in competition. Such perfection is of lesser importance to the average working man where other socio-economic factors must also be considered. Further, in contradistinction to industrial medicine where the physician must guard himself against a human tendency on the part of the patient to prolong his illness, in the care of the athlete the physician must resist the patient's enthusiasm and be sure he is really fit for full duty.